

points and an explanation of or apology for failing to consider the Senate in making the present position. It is admitted that the strained relations between the President and Congress may be relieved to some extent.

However, unless the council of the older and calmer Senators and Representatives finally prevail before President Wilson leaves the House of Representatives to-morrow he may be called on to explain then and there some of the questions in the minds of Congress.

Plan to Quia President.

Republicans have been busy for the past two or three days looking up precedents and parliamentary law to cover the situation when the President is before Congress. Many of them are of the opinion that under the procedure which guides Congress the President is presumably there to be interrogated. They believe that if the Speaker recognizes a member of the House while the President is there any queries not distinctly out of order may be put to the President through the Speaker. If it is done, which appears highly doubtful in view of the circumstances, the President cannot well avoid some sort of answer.

The procedure which will be followed, if it is finally determined to question the President on his mission abroad, will be governed by the standing rules of the House. In the view of parliamentarians any member of the House could interrupt the President at any point in his speech by merely arising and saying "Mr. Speaker."

How the Lid Would Come Off.

If a Senator made the interruption he would address himself to Vice-President Marshall, who will preside with Speaker Clark.

If the Vice-President or the Speaker recognized the Senator or Representative it would insure the queries being made even if the President declined to answer them.

It is believed that in the event of the attempt to question the President it will be done by a member of the House, as the Senators will be in the House chamber as guests of the lower body.

Should a Representative attempt to make the attempt the procedure would be as follows:

Speaker Clark—"For what purpose does the gentleman rise?"

"To ask if the President of the United States will yield to permit an interrogation."

The Speaker would then state whether he would recognize the Representative for that purpose. The question would then be repeated to the President himself by the Speaker and the President could then yield or not as he saw fit.

Reports that the Senate might decline to go into joint session were current to-night, but this radical course was generally regarded as not likely to materialize.

Questions for the President.

It is said the President has heard of the questions which Republican Representatives had prepared to propound to him and might refer to them in his address. These questions follow:

First—Why has the President found it necessary to order the cables after the armistice was signed?

Second—What does the President mean by freedom of the seas?

Third—What does the President mean by the removal of economic barriers as stated in the third of his fourteen points?

Fourth—Is the President going to commit the nation to a policy of free trade in view of the last elections?

Fifth—Whether the President really believes that he represents the feeling of the American people in view of the reputation of his leadership and whether he still pretends to pose as the soul of American leadership?

Up to a late hour it had been impossible to ascertain definitely whether any or all of the questions would be asked. It was said that Republican leaders, including William Howard Taft and others, were counselling strongly against it.

Aside from the international aspect of the President's address to Congress to-morrow, leaders of the Democratic party in both houses are looking to the President to outline at least some sort of programme for the session to be inaugurated to-morrow.

Congress Without Programme.

Except for the business of trying to pass the revenue bill and the regular supply bill Congress has no programme of its own. It is looking to the President to make some sort of retrenchment suggestions, although Congress is to begin action to-morrow toward cutting off the war appropriations which have not already been used up and cancelling war contract authorizations.

In addition to the programme for the session which the President may desire, Congress expects the President to lay before it his conception of how the business of the Government is to be run with the Chief Executive out of the country and out of reach. Congress is keenly interested in how the President proposes to express his approval or disapproval of legislation.

The President is preparing an important message to Congress on the subject, and it is likely that it will be a part of his address to-morrow. If it is not the message will be delivered early in the session, probably before the President's return from France.

Control Not Favored.

Government control of the railroads as a peace time policy was not contemplated at the time and does not stand in favor now. Administration officials are convinced that Government control leaves much to be desired. It is known that Director-General McAdoo has found many thorns in the indirect limitations of his powers bound up in the ownership and Government control. It is no secret that many possible improvements could not be undertaken under a time limited control that might be possible under Government ownership or private ownership and control.

Actors Oppose Further Tax.

According to a letter that Francis Wilson has written to the Senate Finance Committee, the Actors' Equity Association, of which he is president, after making exhaustive inquiries, is more convinced than ever that the proposed increase in the amusement tax would be disastrous. He says the influenza epidemic struck the theatrical business a severe blow and that many organizations would go under if the proposed new burden should be imposed.

WILHELM LAYS WAR BLAME TO MINISTERS

Seeks to Escape Responsibility by Accusing Hollweg and Von Jagow.

BRITISH ALMOST GOT HIM

Says Allies Made Ready During His Trip to Norway, Taken Against His Will.

By the Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 20.—Further revelations showing that former Emperor William of Germany is seeking to escape responsibility for bringing on the war are contained in an article by Dr. Georg Wegener appearing in the *Cologne Gazette* recounting a conversation which the writer had with the Emperor just before he fled. The Emperor attempted to shift the blame for the war to the shoulders of Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former Imperial Chancellor, and Gottlieb von Jagow, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Against my will they sent me to Norway," William is quoted as having said. "I did not wish to undertake the voyage because the gravity of the situation after the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand was clear at first sight. But the Chancellor said to me:

"Your Majesty must take this voyage in order to maintain peace. If your Majesty remains here it undoubtedly means war and the world will lay to your charge responsibility for this war."

Regins Voyage to the North.

"Well, I then undertook the voyage. During all this time I received no reports from my Government concerning current events. Strictly speaking, I learned only from Norwegian newspapers of what was occurring in the world, and in this way I learned of the Russian mobilization measures."

"But when I heard that the British had put to sea I returned of my own accord. They had nearly caught me. On my orders German ships returned at once to the security of Norwegian harbors. Later it would not have been possible for them to do so."

The Emperor then mentioned declarations of Gen. W. A. Soukhomlinoff, Russian Minister of War, during the investigations which occurred afterward, which he later altered to the statement that he had not ordered real mobilization, but only readiness for mobilization. The Emperor, however, insisted on the correctness of the first declaration, according to which the Kaiser had been caused by the Kaiser to recall his order for mobilization.

Csar Deceived by Staff Chief.

The former German ruler declared that Gen. Nicholas Januschkevitch, Chief of the Russian Imperial General Staff, deceived the Kaiser and the order was carried out in spite of him. His mobilization, the Kaiser would have it, was the final reason for the war.

The Russian war party at the court, the Kaiser continued, had already in the spring of 1914 compelled the Kaiser to make preparations for war. From that time German regiments were gradually drawn westward. They were told that manœuvres were the reason for these movements, and thus they marched on to the Volga River and further westward until they reached Vilna, where loaded cartridges were suddenly handed out and the soldiers were told that they were now to fight in earnest.

"In fact," said the Kaiser in ending the interview, "Russian troops were already over our frontier before war was declared."

SHIP READY FOR WILSON.

Radio Plant Is Most Powerful Ever Placed on Any Vessel.

President Wilson will be able to communicate with Washington during every day of his trip to Brest on the transport George Washington, following the installation yesterday of a new wireless system on the ship.

The equipment is said to be the most powerful ever installed on any ship. The big transport, which was one of the prizes of the North German Lloyd fleet before the war, lies today at Pier 4, Hoboken, painted battleship gray and looking for all the world like a huge warship. Her stern guns, which are the same as those on all transports in the service, are covered with canvas, but there is no mistaking what is beneath the covering.

Everything aboard the ship is practically new. Her crew of picked navy men has gone over every inch of her and put her in ship and span condition. What few things yet remain to be done are of little importance.

Plans for receiving the President and the peace party aboard the George Washington have been completed, so far as the policing of the territory is concerned. Major Craig of the military police has everything in readiness to handle a big crowd. It was said unofficially yesterday that a guard of honor for the President would be sent from Camp Merritt. This force may number several thousand men.

500 GO TO COVER CONFERENCE.

Orizaba Takes Newspaper Folk, Photographers and Films.

The United States transport Orizaba, a twin-screw turbine, new and Yankee made, sailed yesterday afternoon for Brest with nearly five hundred newspaper men and women and photographers representing most of the newspapers of America who will report the peace conference. Conspicuous in the baggage were big trunks and cases filled with photographic plates, motion picture cameras and miles and miles of film. Many of the men correspondents are taking their wives along. To expedite the sailing the War Trade Bureau issued a blanket license covering all the ship's baggage.

The George Washington, with President Wilson and his party aboard, will sail two days after the Orizaba, and being somewhat faster, may overtake her and arrive simultaneously at Brest.

Eight More U-Boats Surrender.

HAWAII, Dec. 1.—Eight more German submarines surrendered to-day, making a total of 12 which have been taken over by the Allies.

BERLIN GOVERNMENT PROVED POWERLESS

Menaced by Both 'Kaiser-true' Soldiers and Liebknecht's Wide Influence.

SAYS INVASION IS INVITED

Dr. David Says Intrigues Will Lead March of the Enemy Into Germany.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.—That the situation in Berlin is critical is indicated by the Berlin correspondent of the *Han-delsblad*, who reports rumors of anxiety in Berlin owing to the fear that the officers and "Kaiser-true" soldiers may cause a counter-revolution.

The impotence of the Berlin Government is shown by its inability to agree on a date for the elections. Karl Liebknecht's influence is increasing and occasions alarm. The correspondent says:

"The situation is becoming acute, since Berlin itself is largely under the influence of Liebknecht, although greater Berlin is inclined to favor the government. A leaflet circulated on the streets says: 'Beware! Liebknecht wishes disturbances, civil war, street fighting and interruption of railway services. You know what that means. No work, a famishing people and less coal. Away with Liebknecht!'"

Dr. Edward David, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking in Munich, said the intrigues of the Spartacist group in Berlin and efforts for a dictatorship ultimately would only lead the enemy's march into Germany and the Entente occasion to strike down the German republic.

PLUNDERERS IN FULL CONTROL IN HAMBURG

People Hope for Army to Restore Order.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 1.—According to a Dutchman who has just arrived in Holland, the Hamburg situation in the hands of plundering Bolshevik soldiers and sailors. He said he gave a good dinner and 200 marks each to three members of the Soviet in order to obtain a passport. At the frontier the officials refused to recognize the passport, saying it was the work of several hundred marks more.

Every policeman in Hamburg, he said, is accompanied by a Bolshevik guard armed with revolvers and a knife. He says the people expect their tyranny will cease when the soldiers return. He said he had seen a regular democratic government with a police force established. Meanwhile, he says, the Red Guard bullies are extorting frightful taxes from the people.

Returning German soldiers are still burning red flags. In Haan they burned the red flag publicly. In Seeliger fighting occurred and the Soviet finally was imprisoned. The supreme army command apparently proposes to remove the military headquarters from Cassel to Berlin, ignoring the Berlin Government's orders. The Potsdam Soviet has refused to leave the rooms in the castle as a remedy for want of dwellings.

The Independent Socialist party in Berlin has refused to join the majority Socialists in a refusal to accept the Bavarian ultimatum demanding the resignation of Dr. W. S. Solf, Foreign Minister, and Herr Baumbach, head of the civil cabinet, prevented him from seeing the Emperor and expressed annoyance at the disturbance of the Kaiser's rest. That occurred last August.

SILENCE DEMANDS ASSEMBLY AT ONCE

Threatens Secession Unless Action Is Immediate.

By the Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 1.—The People's Council at Breslau to-day sent an ultimatum to the German Government demanding immediate convocation of the Constituent Assembly and threatening that Silesia would separate from Prussia unless a satisfactory answer is received within forty-eight hours.

Advices from Bavaria say the fall of Premier Bismarck is expected soon and that Herr Auer, a Socialist, is mentioned as his successor.

BERNE, Dec. 1.—Following the example of the former German Emperor, the King of Wurtemberg has abdicated publicly. He renounces the crown only in his own name, making no mention in his declaration of the heir apparent.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Bavaria will open negotiations for a separate peace with the Entente Allies, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Zurich, which adds that the rupture between the Government of Berlin and Munich is now complete.

The Government of Germany is supported by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who placed the army at its disposal, and refuses to resign or to dismiss Dr. W. S. Solf, Foreign Secretary in the coalition cabinet, or Dr. Matthias Erzberger.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.—The German revolutionary Government, according to estimates made by the Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Volks-Zeitung*, has spent 800,000 marks (ap-

proximately \$200,000,000 under normal exchange) in the last three weeks. The newspaper declares that a storm of violence has burst against corruption in Berlin which, "it is hoped, will sweep away the dishonest rabble." It continues:

"Unless resolute resistance is offered, the country will be precipitated into terrible misfortune. All that can now be done for the healthy regions is for them to take affairs into their own hands. On the Rhine and on the Danube there exists a strong resolve to do this."

GERMAN ELECTION DATE IS PROTESTED

Called Too Early to Adopt Socialist Policy.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—In the opinion of the Majority Socialists and the bourgeois, according to *Die Freiheit*, the date, February 16, fixed by the Council of People's Commissioners for holding an election to the Constituent Assembly, is too early. It is maintained that more time is needed to put into effect a policy of Socialism.

The Independent Socialists have stated the threatened separation of the Rhine Province and Bavaria makes it imperative that an early election be held.

The bourgeois and Socialistic press agree. The *Soldiers' and Workmen's Congress*, which meets December 16, will accept the election date. Delegates to the Congress will be chosen in haphazard fashion. The Berlin Executive Committee of the *Soldiers' and Workmen's Council*, which called the Congress, is said in some quarters to have little real authority outside Berlin.

Anybody at any place calling itself a *Soldiers' and Workmen's Council* will be able to send delegates. The control of credentials will be difficult, and this has led to fears in certain sections that the Congress will be packed.

Even optimists are discouraged by the apathetic attitude of the bourgeois and the untiring activity of the Spartacist group, or Radicals.

Dr. Hartmann to-day laid out to Dr. W. S. Solf, the German Foreign Secretary, credentials to the peace conference as representative of the German-Austrian republic.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation, according to the *Cologne Volks-Zeitung*, declaring conflicts with the *Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils* will be avoided. He requested at the same time that the Central Government instruct the councils to abstain from interfering with the army commanders.

No offense will be taken to the display of the red flag "if it is displayed in a worthy manner," says the Field Marshal.

As soon as the Northern Pacific reached the harbor she was hurried to Pier 5, at Hoboken, and made fast. The men who were able to be out of bed were on deck as the ship came to the bay, and they let out a whoop of joy as they tossed caps and crutched everything else throwable, when the Statue of Liberty dropped into sight. No hostile welcome awaited the wounded heroes at the pier, however, for the crowd that stood and shivered all day waiting for the Northern Pacific to arrive, had dwindled by the time the pier was reached, and the soldiers went to bed to await transfer to hospitals this morning.

The only unwounded men aboard the ship beside the crew, surgeons and nurses were 400 sailors picked up at the last minute before sailing. The men with the wound stripes said the surgeons and nurses performed a wonderful job in ministering to them during the storms. They said they were comfortable all the way over as a result of the surgeons' and nurses' devotion to duty, but the doctors admitted the men in the cots had had a bad time of it. Many of the injured had lost legs, others are minus arms, and still more are so severely wounded that it will be several months before they are able to get about.

Arrangements have been made to have the men taken in Red Cross ambulances, beginning at 8 o'clock this morning, to debarcation hospitals in various parts of the city. The surgeons said they expected all would be off the ship by noon at the latest.

BUCHAREST REPORTED AFIRE.

By the Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 1.—Bucharest is burning, according to reports from Berlin received here.

Peasant revolts are said to have broken out in all parts of Rumania.

1,100 WOUNDED IN ON HOSPITAL SHIP

Northern Pacific Docks With Heroes After Stormy Passage Across.

GALES CAUSED DELAYS

Men Will Be Transferred to Various Stations in City To-day.

The first American hospital ship to reach New York from the war zone rode into the harbor last night with her superstructure covered with ice and the 1,100 wounded men aboard her still suffering as a result of some of the worst weather encountered in many months in the shipping lanes of the north Atlantic.

She was the Northern Pacific, and her officers, admitting that the big ship had pounded headlong into three separate storms, volunteered the information that there wasn't a man aboard who had been able to obtain a full night's sleep from the moment she drew out of sight of land several days ago. The crossing, they said, was "the slowest the Northern Pacific ever had made, because the ship's crew from captain down to the deck squads, were doing everything they could to make things as easy as possible and as comfortable for the wounded men she was bringing back home."

The transport was expected to reach here at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, but with full steam ahead she ran straight into another hard gale twenty-five miles off the entrance to the harbor and again was delayed.

First storm was encountered when the transport had just left Liverpool, but it did not last long, and the ship's officers hoped that the wounded men would not get another taste of such treacherous weather.

Only a short time afterward, however, another gale broke, and the big ship tossed and pounded in the heavy seas. Only half of the wounded men were so far recovered that they were able to be out of bed, and many of these still could move about only with the aid of crutches. The others—approximately 500 of them—had a hard time of it, unable to sleep, and not a few of them so seasick that the surgeons had a hard time to give them the attention they required.

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DEBARKED CONDUCTOR'S QUIET

CLEVELAND, Dec. 1.—Disaffected over the retention of women as conductors on Cleveland street cars members of the local street car union at a meeting to-day called upon the president of the company, John J. Stanley, for their removal.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.—The German revolutionary Government, according to estimates made by the Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Volks-Zeitung*, has spent 800,000 marks (ap-

4,000 AIRMEN HERE FROM O'ER SEA CAMP

Continued from First Page.

command when the Government takes off the reception lid.

Col. Pratt of the air service, another officer on board, met the reception committee. Capt. A. H. Rosson, the calm hero of the Carpathia when she went to the rescue of the passengers who were taken from the sinking Titanic in small boats, had command of the Mauretania and he joined Col. Pratt in telling the committee how glad he was that the committee was glad that the boys were home.

There was a general handshaking as the soldiers crowded about the Mayor's committee, in which Major Ian Hay and Capt. Gillian Booth of the British Army had part. While a doughboy was telling how rough the passage had been and how everybody on board got sick, Capt. Rosson remarked that he had taken more than 250,000 soldiers over the seas since the war started.

But he could not sidetrack the soldiers' story of the stormy trip with more statistics and the committee was soon hearing that on Friday fifteen typewriters were thrown from their moorings while the clerical force was on watch, while Sergeant-Major Carl L. Hawthorne had been knocked under a table and Leo B. Penick thrown through a door.

Dubious About Big Parade.

The airmen had no fancy notions. Lieut. Harlan Thompson of St. Louis, a member of the 15th Aero Squadron, said as he shook hands with Mr. Whalen:

"If we march on Fifth avenue, I don't know how well we'll march, because we are better mechanics than soldiers."

Every one of the soldiers had English coins that were being brought back as souvenirs, and one enthusiast had a Lincoln penny that he found in Havre.

"Let New York know in the morning editions that we are home. Our squadron has been overseas for nine months and we are as good as any of them," wrote Sergeant E. I. Pearson and Rome as a first written word to the great American public from the repatriated. Other soldiers wrote messages to go into the record of the world war and the committee departed after an hour's stay with the soldier cry following them:

"Bring on the cats!"

Mr. Whalen called back that the Patrol would return at 8:30 this morning to escort the Mauretania to her pier, and tucked away in his pocket he had the reply of Col. Pratt for the Mayor:

"Express to Mayor Hylan the thanks of the officers and men returning on board the Mauretania. We feel honored to have the Mayor's personal representative and his committee greet us down the bay at this late hour."

At 10 o'clock the Patrol tied up at the Battery and the official committee went home to rest until time to start again this morning.

When she does get in this morning there will be expensive dinners around Pier 54, North River, and wherever and whenever her khaki clad passengers come and go. People are wildly eager to welcome home the first big detail of American troops: eager to yell, shake hands, to give dinners and to see parades. The Mayor telegraphed to the Secretary of War yesterday asking the Secretary to permit a Fifth avenue parade of the troops, but it is unlikely that the War Department will consent. There are too many practical objections. It is absolutely essential that all returning troops be sent immediately to debarcation camps in order that their clothing may be disinfected, and in order that opportunity may be had for medical scrutiny and examination.

Great Welcome Awaits Them.

The ship must go through quarantine first, however, as she carries many civilian passengers, including Harry Lauder, and she cannot escape the usual port formalities.

It is also a good guess that when she does slide past the Liberty Lady this morning there will be one grand roar of yells—yells of almost hysterical happiness.

It has been announced by the War Department that the transport brings 3,334 officers and enlisted men of the American Army, including 116 sick and wounded. Nearly all of the troops are from the air training camps at Winchester, Salisbury and Aldershot.

the first detachments to arrive home from about 18,000 Americans that were in training at these English camps. They just missed getting into the war, for most of the units were ready at Southampton awaiting orders to cross the English Channel when the war "busted right in their faces."

Any Friends in These Units?

The units on the Mauretania are, by squadrons, the 15th, 3 officers and 156 men; 16th, 2, 163; 17th, 3, 150; 18th, 2, 139; 21st, 3, 191; 22nd, 3, 127; 23rd, 4, 176; 24th, 3, 138; 26th, 3, 145; 26th, 3, 118 (the War Department admits an error in transmission here, the duplication being obviously a mistake); 25th, 2, 140; 28th, 2, 173; 30th, 5, 143; 30th, 3, 125; 31st, 3, 166; 31st, 3, 138; 31st, 2, 143; 31st, 3, 131; 32nd, 3, 137; 32nd, 3, 119; 33rd, 2, 132; 33rd, 2, 118; 33rd, 3, 137, and 33rd, 4, 123. In addition, the transport carries 300 officers, 1 enlisted man and 1,000 wounded and 400 men; medical detachment, 9 officers, 18 men.

Perhaps from ignorance of the army regulations Mayor Hylan telegraphed the Secretary of War last evening asking that the troops be paraded in Fifth avenue to-day. The telegram, which went also to Major-Gen. J. Franklin Bell and to Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Feyer, stated:

"The people of the city of New York are most anxious to welcome the troops that are expected to arrive here to-morrow (Monday) morning. I am asking that you grant permission for the troops arriving on the Mauretania to parade from the pier up Fifth avenue to Seventy-second street, so that the people of the city may have an opportunity that they have long been waiting for to welcome in a way only New York can welcome the victorious troops. Mayor's committee of welcome and city officials have been waiting all day to meet the Mauretania at Ambrose Channel, but unfortunately we have just received information that the boat will not arrive at Quarantine until 7 o'clock to-night."

Hearst and Hylan in Waiting.

"Will you please inform me at once whether we may make preparations for a parade of the troops? We also ask your permission to give a dinner at the Plaza to-morrow night in honor of the officers of the returning troops. Tentative arrangements have been made for a dinner at the officers of the returning units. Please inform us if our plans meet with the approval of the War Department."

The Mayor, accompanied by his Warlike, W. R. Hearst, spent a good deal of time yesterday at the toe of Manhattan Island, hoping to get a chance to sail down the bay on a boat which Mr. Hearst had chartered. But luck was against them. Mr. Hearst obtained the use of the Highlander, a steamer which has been used to carry workmen to and from the shipbuilding plant at Shooter Island. The boat was loaded up with city officials, members of the Mayor's committee, and other interesting cargo, and it was ready to sail away at 9 A. M. Mr. Hearst and the Mayor arrived early and simultaneously. The Highlander's band struck up "Hail to the Chief" and it was observed that Mayor Hylan beat Mr. Hearst to the customary bow by just a fraction of a second.

Yesterday afternoon at least 20,000 people gathered in Battery Park and immediately along the North River, waiting patiently for hours in the biting air. Many small yachts and motor launches went down the bay, including a launch occupied by officials of the Aero Club of America.

TWO SHIPS SAIL FOR U. S. WITH AIR FORCE

Last Yankees Will Leave England Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Notre was received by the War Department to-day of the sailing from Liverpool November 29 of the steamship *Ascanius* for New York, with forty